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			Bertrand Zeade			
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Fee Transmittal Form Fee Attached AMMENDIA REPORT - Response After Final Affidavits/declaration(s) Extension of Time Request Express Abandonment Request Information Disclosure Statement Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	Remar	Drawing(s) Licensing-related Papers Petition Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Add Ferminal Disclaimer Request for Refund CD, Number of CD(s) Enclosures: In Postcard	ress S	to a Techno Appeal Cor of Appeals Appeal Cor (Appeal Not Proprietary Status Lett Other Enck Identify bel	JUN 23 2003	
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PATENT Attorney Docket No. SEL 201

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Hajime Kamura	I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States
Serial No.: 09/631,067) Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:
Filed: August 1, 2000) Commissioner for Patents) P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Examiner: Bertrand Zeade) DATE: June 17, 2003
Art Unit: 2875) NAME: <u>Christine A. Barglik</u>) SIGNATURE: Chulue a Barglik
For: FRONT LIGHT AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE	

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RESPONSE

Sir/Madam:

In response to the Office Action mailed March 17, 2003, in connection with the aboveidentified patent application, the following remarks are made in light thereof.

Claims 1-27 are pending in the application. Pursuant to the Office Action, claims 1, 3-4, 8-9, 12-13, 20 and 23 stand rejected under 35 USC §102 (b) as being anticipated by Beeson et al. 5,396,350. Claims 2, 5-7, 10-11, 14-19, 21-22, and 24-27 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Zimmerman et al. 5,598,281 in view of Zimmerman et al. 5,555,109.

The present invention relates to a front light and an electronic device using the front light, for example, a liquid crystal device or optical sensor. In the case of a liquid crystal device in accordance with the present invention, when the front light is off, external light enters through a liquid crystal panel through a light guide plate and is reflected by the liquid crystal panel to

display an image. When the front light is turned on, the light from the light source is guided through the light guide plate into the liquid crystal panel. The light is reflected by the liquid crystal panel to display an image. The feature of the present invention resides in the particular configuration of the lenses located between the liquid crystal panel and the light guide plate. In particular, the present invention resides in the selection of the obtuse angle of the equally-sided trapezoidal cross-section of the prism-shaped lenses and the condition of the angle ψ_0 of the cross-section of the rotational-body lenses or the prism-shaped lenses (like Fig. 7), in order to most effectively utilize the light both when the light source is off and on.

Turning to the rejection of claims 1, 3-4, 8-9, 12-13, 20 and 23, the Examiner alleges that Beeson et al. disclose a plurality of prism-shaped lenses each being in contact with a lower surface of the light guide plate. However, as is shown in Fig. 2, for example, Beesom et al. teach adhesion promoting layers 22 and 26 with a substrate 24 interposed therebetween, a plurality of microprisms 28, and an upper surface of the waveguide 6 (which Applicant understands corresponds to the claimed light guide). For this reason, Applicant believes that Beeson et al. do not teach the claimed limitation of the plurality of prism-shaped lenses with each in contact with a lower surface of the light guide plate. Thus, claims 1, 3-4, 8-9, 12-13, 20 and 23 cannot be anticipated by Beeson et al.

Moreover, it should be noted that in the above cited references the prism-shaped lenses are used for a liquid crystal panel with a <u>back light</u>, while the rejected claims clearly recite a <u>front light</u>. The claimed prism-shaped lenses are used both for introducing the light from the light source and the external light when the light source is turned off. On the other hand, the prism-shaped lenses of the cited references are used <u>only</u> for introducing the light from the back light, but not for introducing the external light. Since the purpose of the present invention is to

most effectively utilize the light both when the light source is off and on, the above cited

references are irrelevant to the present invention.

Turning more specifically to the rejection of claims 2, 5-7, 10-11, 14-19, 21-22, and 24-

27, the Examiner alleges that Zimmerman et al. ('281) discloses a plurality of prism-shaped

lenses each being in contact with a lower surface of the light guide plate, referring to Figs. 6-9.

However, it appears that Zimmerman et al. does not disclose a plurality of prism-shaped lenses

each being in contact with a lower surface of the light guide plate. Furthermore, Zimmerman et

al. ('109), in Fig. 4, teaches an optical adhesion promoting layer 26 interposed between the

plurality of microprisms 90 and the waveguide 16. For this reason, Applicant believes that

Zimmerman et al. do not teach the claimed limitation that the plurality of prism-shaped lenses

each be in contact with a lower surface of the light guide plate, and that these two references are

irrelevant to the present invention.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and

withdraw his rejection of the pending claims and to allow this application.

Respectfully submitted,

Stepher B. Heller

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